

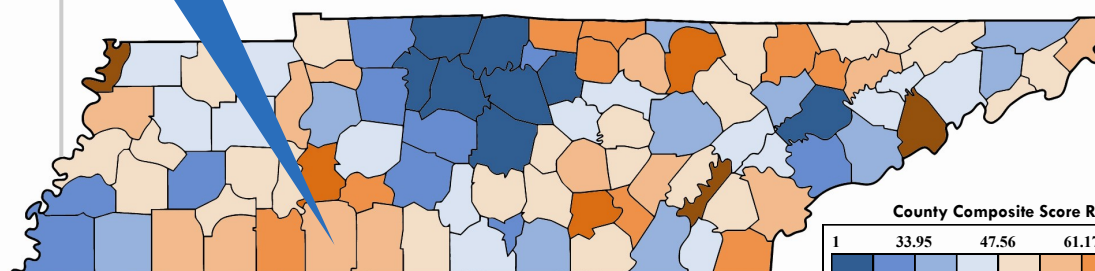
# The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

## SNAPSHOT: WAYNE COUNTY

2012

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County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

Population (2010): 17,021

Pop. Density: 23/square mile

Seat of Government: Waynesboro

Largest City: Clifton

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Bedford	59	Employment and Earnings Composite	66.80	85 ▼
Carter	60	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$24,773	85 ▼
Stewart	61	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	78.59%	32 ▲
Cannon	62	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	64.7%	54 ▲
Coffee	63	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	11.4%	78 ▼
Crockett	64	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	26.3%	85 ▼
Haywood	65	Economic Autonomy Composite	42.88	37 ▲
Marion	66	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	23.8%	44 ▲
Decatur	67	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	10.4%	74 ▲
Wayne	68	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	75.9%	66 ▲
Monroe	69	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.26%	27 ▲
Benton	70	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	18.1%	86 ▼
Warren	71	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	16.4%	21 ▲
Bledsoe	72	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	32.0%	10 ▲
Lawrence	73	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	6	15 ▲
Dyer	74	<b>County Overview:</b> Wayne County women saw large improvements in most indicators, lifting them to 68th in overall rankings. Of particular note, local women shortened their wage gap by over ten percent, have earned degrees and diplomas at higher rates, and have experienced a decrease in overall poverty among women. Indicators measuring teen pregnancy and dropout rates compared favorably in the state as well, and women were much more likely to own a business in 2007 than in 2000. Unfortunately, female wage gains were sluggish in Wayne, and local women continued to earn less than most of their peers in the state. They were also more likely to be unemployed or uninsured, and local managerial positions are among the least likely to be filled by women.		
Overton	75			
Hardeman	76			
McNairy	77			

Up from 83rd

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

\* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

\*\* The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

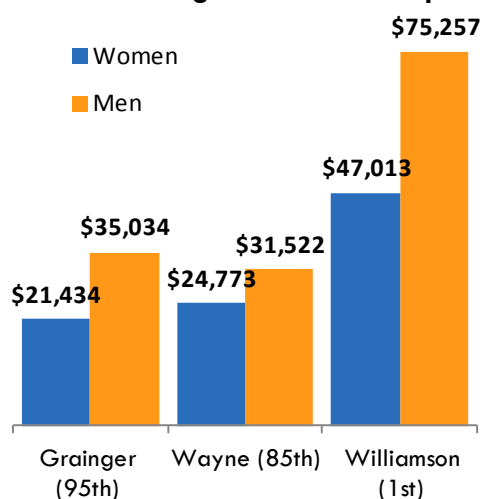
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

# The Status of Women in: Wayne County

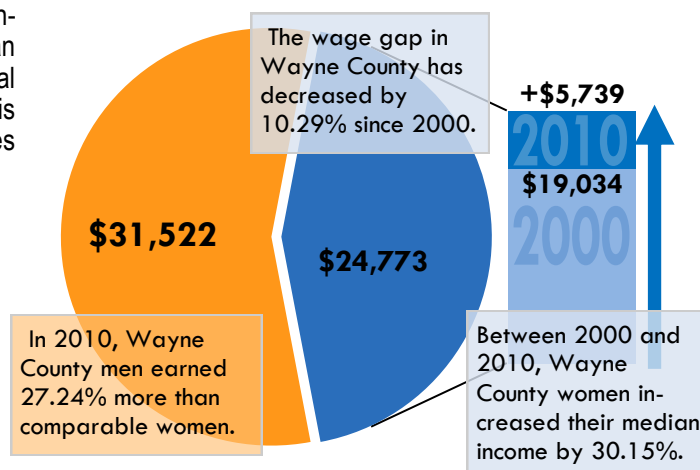
## ▲ Earnings

**Wayne County** women have seen a moderate increase in median income between 2000 and 2010, adding \$5,739, or 30.15 percent, to their earnings. This rise was roughly three percent faster than inflation rates for the period, but fell behind several counties' growth, and Wayne dropped one spot in this ranking, to 85th. During this time, local male wages improved by only 13.1 percent.

### Median Earnings: Counties Compared



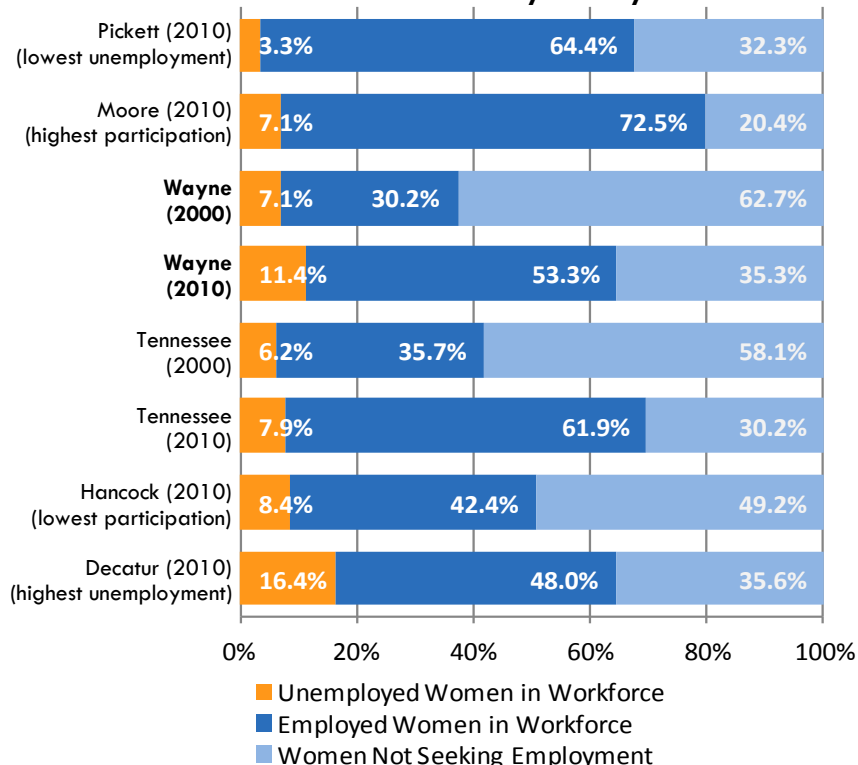
### Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



**Both** men and women in Wayne County lag behind the statewide figures for median income, but following a period of particularly slow growth in male wages, women have gained ground in the disparity between genders. As of 2010, Wayne women had shortened their wage gap by 10.29 percent, resulting in an adjusted shortfall of 78.59 percent. This pushed Wayne up significantly in this indicator, from 79th to 32nd, but local women still earned \$6,749 less than local men.

## ▼ Employment

### Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



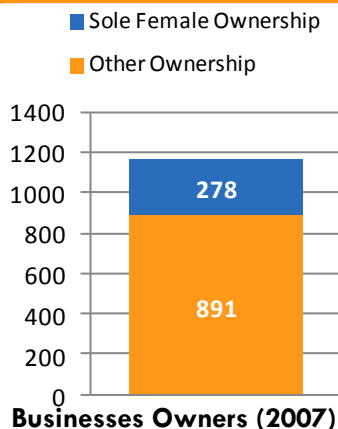
**Women** in Wayne County have joined the workforce in higher numbers since 2000; reaching a rate of 64.7 percent (ranked 54th) in 2010 from 87th-ranked 37.3 percent ten years prior. Van Buren women trailed the statewide figure for this indicator by roughly five percent.

As of 2010, Wayne County women were 11.6 percent more likely to be a part of the labor pool than Tennessee men, and women with children under the age of six were even more likely to participate, at a rate of 71.7 percent.

Likely spurred on by a larger rate of entry into the workforce, unemployment among women increased from 7.1 percent to 11.4 percent between 2000 and 2010. Measuring 3.5 percent higher than the statewide rate, Wayne ranked 78th in this indicator, having dropped from 72nd.

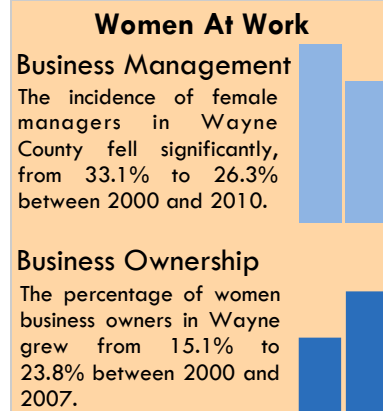
Men were slightly less likely to be unemployed, at 10.5 percent, and having young children made no difference in the unemployment rate for women in Wayne.

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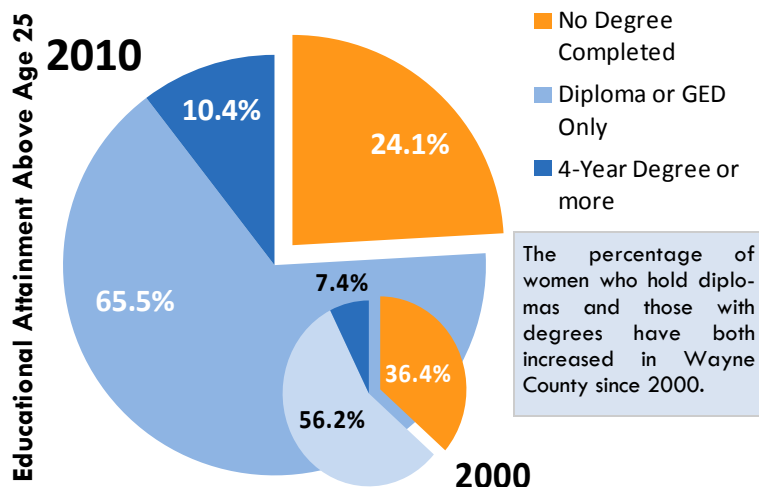


**Wayne** County women saw a sizeable decrease in managerial presence between 2000 and 2010. Countywide, 6.8 percent fewer managers are now female, resulting in a substantial drop in this ranking, from 12th to 85th. This also brought Wayne women further below the statewide rate of 36 percent.

In contrast, business ownership grew significantly for local women between 2000 and 2007, from 15.1 percent to 23.8 percent. This brought Wayne county within roughly two percent of the statewide figure, and boosted it in county rankings, from 79th in the state to 44th.



## ▲ Education



**Academic** indicators have improved across the board for Wayne County women since the year 2000, and the county has improved in all rankings.

The number of women holding four year degrees, for example, increased by 3 percent between 2000 and 2010, and Wayne improved to 74th from 82nd in this measure.

The percent of women holding diplomas also increased in the county, by 12.3 percent, and Wayne improved from 80th to 66th in this category, but continues to trail the statewide rate of 83.4 percent.

Wayne's dropout rate of 0.26 percent during the 2011-12 school year performed much better statewide, rising from 57th to 27th, and comparing favorably to the state rate of 0.61 percent.

## ▲ Living

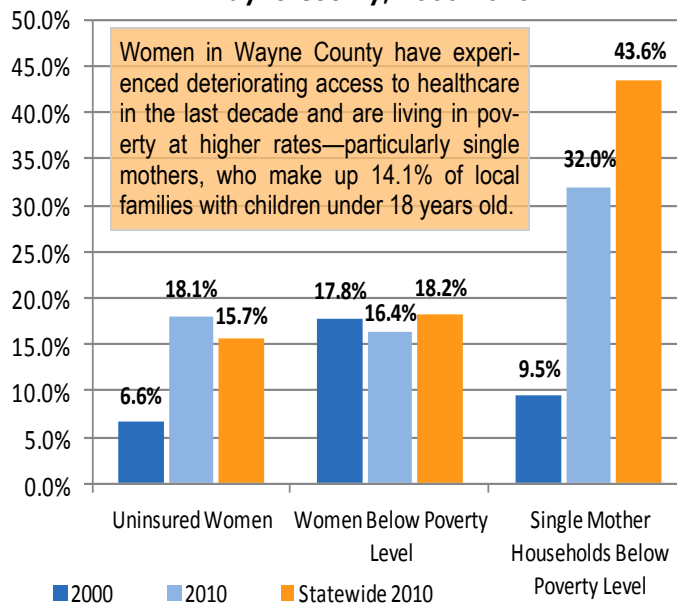
**Women** in Wayne County endured diminishing health care access between 2000 and 2010, and single women, in particular, experienced a rise in poverty.

Of women in the county age 65 and under, over one in six were uninsured in 2010, nearly tripling the rate from 2000. As a result, local women were 2.4 percent less likely to be insured than the average woman in Tennessee and Wayne fell from 27th to 86th in this indicator.

In contrast, overall poverty among women diminished between 2000 and 2010. Lowering from 17.8 percent, which ranked 71st in 2000, to 16.4 percent in 2010, Wayne women now rank 21st and measure 1.8 percent lower than the statewide rate in this indicator.

Single mothers were much more acutely affected by statewide trends and were more than three times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as in 2000. At a rate of 32 percent, single mothers were also more than twice as likely to live in poverty as the average woman in Wayne. Despite this increase, Wayne mothers measured 11.6 percent better than the statewide rate in this category, and improved from 47th to 10th in this indicator.

## Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Wayne County, 2000-2010



# About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at [www.tennesseewomen.org](http://www.tennesseewomen.org)

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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